

with transversely wrinkled elytra, but smaller than the smallest individuals of that species, and easily distinguished by the wholly different form of the antennæ, by the gradually narrowed and not truncate elytra, and the stronger more distant transverse wrinkling. The club of the antennæ is as a rule somewhat darker, the last joint somewhat larger than the preceding, cone-shaped, acuminate.

Kraatz says that it is taken near Berlin in loose sand at the foot of old oak-trees, and that it is frequent in moors.

[To be continued.]

XXXIV.—*Elucidation of some Plants mentioned in Dr. Francis Hamilton's Account of the Kingdom of Nepál.* By Lieut.-Col. MADDEN, F.R.S.E., President of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh*.

THE possession by the University of Edinburgh of the duplicate herbarium (unfortunately incomplete) and the valuable MS. Catalogue of the Plants collected in Nepál and other parts of India by the late Dr. Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), has recently afforded me the opportunity of comparing them with some which he has introduced into his 'Account of Nepál,' only, or chiefly, by their vernacular designations, which are of no assistance to the English reader. Of the result of this examination I purpose to submit a short statement to the Botanical Society, to the members of which it may prove the more interesting from the fact that, in several cases, the scientific names have not hitherto been given in any, even the latest, works on Indian Botany which have fallen under my notice, although the plants are well known and of general utility in India. Nor will it be considered inconsistent with the object of our meetings, to dedicate a brief space to an inquiry into the botany of a district which engaged the interest and employed the time of this accomplished naturalist †,

* Read to the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, June 12, 1856. The death of the author having occurred since this paper was read before the Botanical Society, it has been printed without the benefit of his corrections.

† The genus *Hamiltonia*, of the order Cinchonaceæ, was devoted by Roxburgh to the memory of this "illustrious peregrinator," as he is called by D. Don. *H. suaveolens* is a shrub of the Rájmáhal and other hills of Behar; and a very beautiful azure-blue variety abounds all along the base of the Himálaya, the *H. azurea* of Wallich, *scabra* of D. Don, *propinqua* of Jacquemont. The flowers are sweetly fragrant till bruised, when they exhale a most foetid odour, from which the plant derives its Kumáon name

whose late residence, Leny, near Callander, must be familiar to many of our explorers of the romantic scenery of the Trosachs. Dr. Hamilton was, I believe, the first to investigate the botany of Nepál and the adjacent countries, in which he has been zealously succeeded by Wallich, Griffith, and Hooker. I have not myself had the good fortune to visit these regions, and political jealousy has almost sealed Nepál, especially its alpine tracts, to us; but I have traversed its western frontier, and was for several years associated with its military tribes in the service of the East India Company, and have thus been enabled to acquire the popular names of several of the plants in question. I shall not altogether limit myself to those occurring in the 'Account of Nepál,' but shall extend my remarks also to a few of those enumerated in the Catalogue, with respect to which there is reason to think any additional information will be acceptable, or any errors remain to be rectified. Many points must continue undetermined, and will furnish a field of inquiry to future botanists. Dr. Royle has been the most successful investigator of the various sources of the many articles of the Indian Materia Medica, in his valuable 'Illustrations of the Botany of the Himálayan Mountains'; but the origin of many of those contained in his list, published in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal' for October 1832, is still to be made out. With reference to the object before us, the most advantageous plan, perhaps, will be to quote the several passages from Dr. Hamilton's work as they occur, with some regard to the natural sequence of the orders as understood by Dr. Lindley; appending such notices as may be supplied by the Catalogue, and concluding with my own comments.

As Dr. Hamilton always makes use in his Catalogue of the classical names for the various provinces, it may be well to premise that

Magadha	is the modern	Behar.
Mithila	„	Zirhut.
Cosala	„	Oude and Gorakhpur.
Camroop	„	Rangpur and Assam.
Angga	„	North-western Bengal.
Banga	„	Western and Southern Bengal.
Matsya	„	the district of Dinájpur.

of *Padéra*. Dr. Hamilton himself remarks thus on the specific name at No. 694 of the Catalogue:—

“*Hamiltonia suaveolens*. Habitat in sylvis Anggæ et Mithilæ.

“Nomen specificum haud aptum, cum flores, licet aliquando suaveolentes, sæpius, ut in *Pæderia* et *Serissa* affinibus, odorem stercoraceum gravissimum spirant, quod in cæteris ejusdem generis speciebus quoque evenit.”

“Pháphar, said by some to be a species of *Amaranthus*, called Amardáná in the low country; but others say that this is a mistake.

“Uyá, which I presume is rye, the natives saying that it is neither barley nor wheat, but has a resemblance to both.”

The chief grains of Kullu, a hill province north of the Sutlej river, now a British possession, were reported to Dr. Hamilton to be Pháphar, Chuyá, and Uyá: “The Chuyá, from the description given, would seem to be the *Holcus Sorghum*, although the coldness of the situation renders this doubtful” (pp. 274, 275, 315).

The Uyá is the *Hordeum cæleste*, well known to the residents of Simla as the Uá jáo, or Uá barley, being in high estimation in the preparation of cakes.

Pháphar or Pháphra is the *Fagopyrum rotundatum*, Bab. (*emarginatum*, No. 1688, Wall.), near *F. tataricum*; it is known as Bitter Buckwheat, and is very generally cultivated in the higher and colder sites of the Himálaya; *Fagopyrum vulgare* (or *esculentum*), No. 1687, Wallich, being common lower down, and known as Ogal or Ogla, and Kotu (not Kultu); distinguished from the last as Sweet Buckwheat*. Chuyá and Anárdáná are one and the same: *Amaranthus anardana*, No. 2028 of the Catalogue (exclude synonym *Amaranthus frumentaceus*, Hort. Beng. 67?). “Anárdáná Hindice. Colitur in arvis Cosalæ et Nepalæ;” and at Bhágampur on the Ganges, according to Moquin in DeCandolle. Anárdáná implies the supposed resemblance of the grains to the carpels of the Pomegranate. I never met any one who used the name, and incline to think Amardáná, as Dr. Hamilton once writes it, may be the true one, meaning ‘immortal grain,’ and therefore nearly identical with *Amaranthus*: nothing can better answer to the appellation than this species, which is grown all over the Himálaya, and is also known as Marsá and Báthu. It rises six to eight feet high, and is either of a brilliant crimson or a rich yellow. The effect of a mountain-side, terrace above terrace, covered with distinct fields of these colours, and glowing under the rays of the afternoon sun, is gorgeous indeed; but as an article of food, it must be confessed the reality falls far below the promise of the eye. *Amaranthus caudatus* is occasionally cultivated for the same purpose, and is, in Garhwál, called Rámdáná, ‘the grain of God.’

Cynosurus corocanus: Maruya of Nepál: now *Eleusine coro-*

* There is considerable discrepancy in the description of the Himálayan Buckwheats given by Don (Prod. Fl. Nep. pp. 73, 74. Nos. 21, 22, 23), Babington (Linn. Trans. xviii. 93 seq.), and Meisner (Pl. As. Rar. vol. iii.). I am only acquainted with two cultivated species, the Ogal and the Pháphar, as noticed in the text.

cana, everywhere cultivated in the British Himálaya as Manduá or Maruá. *E. stricta* is also grown in Garhwál.

Holcus Sorghum. Kaunguni, Muccai, or Muruli,—the first being the Newar name (*i. e.* of the aboriginal Mongolian population), the last two those of their Parbatiya or Hindoo conquerors, also a mountain race. Generally, however, Kanganí is *Panicum italicum*, and Muccai (Makkai) *Zea Mays*: it is probably a term of Indian origin, but the Mohammedans suppose it to be so termed because Maize came to them from Mecca; of this fact it is but a very slender corroboration that the French call the same corn 'Blé de Turquie.' *Sorghum vulgare* is little cultivated in the mountains, but *Sorghum saccharatum* is occasionally seen about Almorah.

Panicum colonum. Tangni, Tangri, or Kakun, p. 231.

Sabe, referred to *Ischæmum*, a grass of the Nepál Tarai, growing in great quantities, and exported to the British territories for the manufacture of ropes (p. 64).

No. 2324. *Ischæmum Sabe*. Sabe, Hindice. Habitat in Mithilæ campis ubi legitur ad ligamina foliis nectanda. (Specimen from Náthpur.)

No. 2325. *Ischæmum sparteum*. Sabe, Hindice. Habitat in Magadhæ montosis. Ad usum eundum cum præcedente inservit. (Specimen from Ghoramára.) These two plants are identical; *Spodiopogon laniger*, No. 8845 B. of Wallich's Catalogue, Nepál, 1821, being there referred to a new genus, "*Eriantho* affine." In 1850 I found it stacked in large quantities on the bank of the Ganges at Bhojpur and Monger in Behar, where the owners called it Sába, Sáma, and Sábar, and informed me that it was brought down from the Rájmáhal Hills, south, and from those of Tirhut, north—the localities specified by Dr. Hamilton. Dr. Royle (Illustrations, p. 416) states that *Spodiopogon laniger* is "one of the grasses found in the northern as in the southern parts of India." In Kumáon it occurs as far in the mountains as Almorah, and up to an elevation of 5000 feet, flowering in April. Mr. Edgeworth informs me that it is abundant in the ráos or hot-water courses of the Sewálik and lower ranges of the Himálaya in the Pinjor Dun, below Simla, up to 3000 feet; there, as throughout Northern India, it is termed Bán (a word which in Shakespeare's Hindustani Dictionary is erroneously identified with Munj), and is well known as a common material for making rope, which is much used, especially for the bottoms of beds and similar purposes. Dr. Royle adds that *Eragrostis (Poa) cynosuroides* is employed for rope-making: under the names Darbh (Dabh) and Kusa, it plays an important part in the religious ceremonies of the Bráhmans, and, when young, it is a favourite food of cattle; but any other destination has not

fallen under my observation. *Eriophorum* (*Trichophorum*) *cosmosum*, Wall., *cannabinum*, Royle, called Bábar and Baib, and *Saccharum* (*Erianthus*) *Munja*, also yield excellent material for cordage (the latter requiring the preliminary process of being pounded); but we are indebted to Dr. Hamilton for having indicated the importance of *Spodiopogon laniger* as supplying one of the textile articles of Indian produce.

Kshir Kangkri, or Titi Pírálú; a *Lilium* or *Pancreatium* (p. 86).

No. 855. *Pancreatium sylvestre*. Titi Piralu montanorum, Hindice. Habitat in sylvis Nepalæ inferioris. (Marked in the margin *Allium cumaria*.) From Chatera, April 1810. There is no specimen in the Herbarium, but Wallich believed it to be his No. 8974, *P. verecundum*. Dr. Hooker met "a very sweet-scented *Crinum*" in the Sikkim Tarai, perhaps identical with this.

Dr. Royle (Illustr. p. 374) has a *Crinum* (*C. Himalense*) from Mansár, in the interior of the Himálaya; and the late Dr. M'Gregor assured me that he had found one wild in the valleys near Sabáthu.

Dr. Hamilton, however, states that the true Titipirálú (which signifies the bitter bulb or *Colocasia*) consisted of the dried scales of a tuberous root, having every appearance of being a species of *Lilium*. Of this genus, as well as of *Fritillaria*, many species inhabit Nepál, and among them *L. japonicum*, sometimes called *L. Wallichianum*, known in Kumáon as Findora, a corruption of Pindálu. "The bulb-scales of *Lilium japonicum* dried are said to be employed in China, like salep, in pectoral complaints." (Royle, Illustr. 388. Figured, Wight's Icones, t. 2035.)

According to some of his informants, the Kshir Kangkri is one of the *Cucurbitaceæ*; this is borne out by the signification 'juice of the cucumber;' perhaps *C. Hardwickii*, which is called Air-álu in Kumáon, and Pahári Indráyan, Hill Colocynth, in Garhwál, from its bitterness. Royle, t. 47. f. 3.

Amomum: Desi Eláchi, large Nepal Cardamom, with membranous angles (pp. 74, 75).

No. 13. *Amomum? aromaticum*, Hort. Beng. 1; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 44. Alaichi montanorum in Nepala. Colitur inter montes Nepalæ. (To this is added at a subsequent date),—To this probably belonged the specimen received from Surat, which Linnæus considered as the true *Cardamomum*. (Linn. Trans. x. 252.)

There is no specimen in the Herbarium. In Dr. Christison's valuable collection of *Materia Medica*, this species is named "Java Cardamom, Pereira, ed. iii. p. 1135. From *Amomum maximum*, Roxb. Java and Bengal." I observed it exposed for sale in considerable quantities at Barmdée, a mart on the western frontier of Nepál, where it was said to come from Dotí, a pro-

vince bordering Kumáon to the east. Roxburgh (*l. c.*) describes *Anomum aromaticum*, Morang Elachi, as a native of the valleys on the eastern frontier of Bengal, with an ovate capsule, the size of a large nutmeg; those of Dotî are much smaller.

“Sínggíya Bikh or Bish (of the lower mountains and hills, p. 98), much celebrated among the mountaineers. The plant was brought to me in flower, but was entirely male; nor did I see the fruit, which is said to be a berry. So far as I can judge from these circumstances, I suppose that it is a species of *Smilax* with ternate leaves. To pass over several of its qualities that are marvellous, the root, which resembles a yam, is said to be a violent poison. The berries also are said to be deleterious, but when applied externally are considered as a cure for the goître,” p. 87.

No. 2219. *Smilax? virosa*. Sínggíya Bish vel Bikh montanorum, Hindice. Habitat in Nepalæ montibus. Identified by Wallich with No. 5099 of his Catalogue, *Dioscorea virosa*, which Dr. Royle informs us occurs also in Garhwál and Sirmur under the name of Rámberee (the divine Zizyphus). It is remarkable in this genus from having its stems furnished with aculei; and Dr. Royle calls our attention to the fact that this species, with *D. triphylla*, *pentaphylla*, and *dæmona*, all with compound leaves, are distinguished by the acidity of their tubers*. Sínggíya a Bikh, signifying ‘horned poison,’ alludes to their curved form in *D. virosa*†.

No. 220. *Smilax? narcotica*. Bharbang montanorum, Hindice. Habitat in Nepala inferiore ad montium radices.

This is identified by Wallich with the preceding.

* Roxburgh (iii. 806) and Graham (Cat. of Bombay Plants, p. 218) agree that the tubers of *D. pentaphylla* are wholesome, and used as an esculent. Graham tells us that the root of *D. triphylla*, “intoxicating and intensely bitter,” is often sliced and infused in toddy to render it more potent. It occurs in Kumáon as high as 6000 feet; *D. dæmona*, with equally nauseous tubers, only reaches to 3000.

The root Charmaghás, so often mentioned in the Sanscrit dictionaries, has not been identified. I found it sold at Barmdee by the Nepalese traders; but my specimens were destroyed by the ‘Fish insect,’ *Lepisma saccharina*, the scourge of our Indian libraries and herbaria. It may be the Shám, or root of *Charophyllum esculentum*, mentioned in Royle’s ‘Illustrations,’ which is probably the Chamaas, “a wild edible root used as a relish” by the people of Rol, near the Shátul Pass, Basehar (Lloyd and Gerard, i. 293). The *S. nálíka* implies a plant with a tubular stem: *sap-talá*, having seven leaves.

† The vernacular Síng, ‘a horn,’ softened from the Sanscrit Sringa, gives the origin of the Arabic and Persian word for ginger, Zinjábíl, from which the Greek Zingíberis is derived. The common source of all is the Sanscrit Sringavéram, signifying ‘antler-shaped;’ and it is remarkable that this classical name, as well as that (Nalada) from which the ancients formed their term (Nardos) for spikenard, is no longer used in the Indian dialects, being superseded by some of the many synonyms.

Pinus Picea, W. Common Spruce Fir. Hingwál Ka Ch'hota Saral, *i. e.* Small Alpine Pine, pp. 83-96.

No. 2064. *Pinus striata* : *Pinus Picea*, Hamilton's Nepal, 83, 96. Hingwál Ka Ch'hota Saral (*Alpium parva Pinus*), Hindice. Habitat in Nepalæ alpibus. On the label, "leaves very odorous." This is *Picea Webbiana*, and is identified by Wallich, No. 5058 (for 6058), *Pinus Webbiana* : *P. striata*, Ham.

Neither Wallich nor Hamilton has the Himálayan Spruce (*Abies Smithiana*, or *Morinda*) from Nepál; it is also absent from Kumáon, but is common both east and west of these provinces.

P. excelsa is figured by Wall. Pl. As. Rar. iii. t. 201; but t. 246, *P. Smithiana*, errs in exhibiting the cones erect.

Catalogue, No. 2063. *Pinus Strobis*. Gobiya Saral montanorum, Hindice. Habitat in Nepalæ alpibus. (The native name belongs to the last.) Weymouth Pine, p. 83. *Pinus excelsa*, which is very near to *P. Strobis*. In Lambert's 'Description of the genus *Pinus*,' it is characterized as follows:—"This species approaches so near in habit and in the figure of its cones to *P. Strobis*, that were it not for the simple round membranous crest of the anthers, it would be almost impossible to distinguish their limits as distinct species. The leaves of this species are considerably longer than those of *P. Strobis*, and the cones larger." *P. Strobis* has "antherarum crista omnium minima è setis duabus erectis brevissimis." Mr. D. Moore of Glasnevin informed me that it is, in Ireland, less hardy than *P. excelsa*. A variety of this in our Horticultural Society's Garden, with short leaves, removes one of the differences on which Lambert relies. Colonel Markham (Shooting in the Himálaya, 213, 214) says that, in Kunáwar, "torches are made from the Cheel Pine, which, being full of turpentine, burns beautifully, and gives a capital light. . . . The gum of the Cheel is held in great estimation for its healing qualities throughout the hills." So Hooker, Journals, ii. 45.

The Salla of Dr. Hamilton is *Pinus longifolia*, also called Chír, a species occasionally introduced into our Pineta, but quite unfitted to endure the severity of our winters, being a semi-tropical plant.

It is observable that Dr. Hamilton nowhere mentions the Deodár, which he could scarcely have failed to procure had it been indigenous to Nepál. When in India, with very scanty materials for an opinion, I came to the conclusion that we have no evidence of its existence till we come to Garhwál, though it is usually quoted as a native of Nepál: a reference to Dr. Wallich's Catalogue establishes the correctness of this conclusion, for under his No. 5060 (for 6050?) we have "*Pinus Deodara*,

Roxb. a Kamaon, R. B. (Robert Blinkworth). ? β . ex horto quodam ad Pátan in Nepalia, 1821." But even in Kumáon, where fine groves occur, the tree is clearly introduced.

Juniperus: Dhupi. Alpine Nepal. No. 2280. *Juniperus squamosa*. Dhupi montanorum, Hindice. Hamilton's Nepal, 96. Habitat ad Emodi nives: labelled, "Thibet Hills." So Wallich, No. 6043. *J. squamosa*, Ham. Gosainthán, Chur. The common species of the Himálaya, with considerable diversity as found in the dry or the rainy districts. The description of the Dhupi in the 'Account of Nepal,' p. 96, can, however, only agree with *Juniperus excelsa*: "A very large tree." "Its wood has a beautiful grain, a fine mahogany colour, and a remarkably pleasant scent, a good deal resembling that of the pencil Cedar, but stronger, and I think more agreeable. Planks of this are sent to Thibet, from whence they are probably carried to China." Dhup signifies 'incense.'

Juniperus: a low bush; Thumuriya Dhupi. "Branches and leaves have an agreeable smell, and are used in fumigations," p. 96.

No. 2279. *Juniperus*? *incurva*. Thumuriya Dhupi montanorum, Hindice. Hamilton's Nepal, 96. Habitat ad Emodi nives. No. 6042, Wallich. *Juniperus recurva*, Ham., identified with his *J. recurva*. Gosainthán. Dr. Hamilton's specimen quite resembles some of the north-western forms of *J. squamosa*, and has neither the hue nor the pendulous branchlets of the *J. recurva* of our collections, which is certainly not a native of the British Himálaya. Dr. Hooker (Journals, ii. 28, 45) calls it the weeping Blue Juniper, and figures it as a tree 30 feet high, in Upper Sikkim, but comparatively scarce.

Catalogue, No. 2067. *Cupressus sempervirens*. Bhairopati, Hamilton's Nepal, 97. Habitat in Nepalæ alpebus. Labelled, "Brought from the alps of Thibet: said to be a shrub." ("Its dried leaves have a disagreeable sulphureous smell," p. 97.) The name is here given, 'Bhaingropati;' and in p. 97, Bhairopati (*i. e.* Siva's leaf) is said to be a *Rhododendron*. Wallich (No. 6041) identifies Dr. Hamilton's specimen with *Juniperus excelsa*; and has *Cupressus torulosa* (No. 6046) only from Nítí in Garhwál. I have stated elsewhere, on the authority of the late Mr. J. E. Winterbottom, that he had obtained it from Gosainthán in Nepál; but he subsequently discovered that his specimens were those of a Juniper. Dr. Hamilton's plant has the branches four-sided, agreeing with Don's "quadrifariam imbricatis" of *C. torulosa* (Prod. Fl. Nep. 55) and with my own observation. Lambert says, "ramulis teretibus," perhaps from a young state of the plant.

Hingwál Ka bará Saral: the Yew, according to Dr. Hamilton,

confirmed by his specimen No. 2281. *Taxus baccata falcata*. Yew-tree, Anglorum. Híngwál Ka bara Saral montanorum, Hind. Hamilton's Nepal, 83, 96, 117. Habitat in Nepalæ alpibus. The name signifies 'great Alpine Pine,' and is certainly misapplied, probably by the carelessness of the collectors; as 'small Alpine Pine' cannot belong to *Picea Webbiana*. They have most likely been interchanged.

Zuccarini* constitutes a distinct species (*Taxus Wallichiana*) for the Himálayan Yew; but though the leaves are more curved, and the berries smaller than in our European tree, the difference is so trifling, that, with our knowledge of such a marked variety as the Irish Yew generally reproducing the common form, a new species seems uncalled for. Dr. Hooker (Journals, ii. 25) holds that the Himálayan, the North American, and several connecting links, all belong to *Taxus baccata*; he tells us (i. 186) that the red bark is used as a dye, and for staining the foreheads of the Bráhmans in Nepál. The timber found by Layard in the palaces of Nineveh, and pronounced by him to be Cedar, is in reality Yew.

Dr. Wallich (No. 6054, and Tent. Flor. Nep. t. 44. p. 57) identifies *Taxus baccata falcata* of Nepál with *Taxus nucifera* of Kaempfer from Japan, an oversight which has been set right by Zuccarini, as well as by the fact that no one has hitherto detected that plant or other *Taxus* in any part of the Himálaya. Dr. Wallich has indeed, in "No. 6056, *Taxus? Lambertiana*, Wall. Pini spec. Wall. Herb. 1824. Himálaya, Webb, Govan, Kamroop." No specimen exists in the collection here; but from Lambert's genus *Pinus* iii. t. 67, we know it to be *Pinus (Picea) Pindrow*. "Dr. Wallich, who had seen neither flowers nor fruit, supposing it to be a *Taxus*, has doubtfully referred it to that genus under the name of *Taxus Lambertiana*, in the Catalogue of his Herbarium. It does not appear to have been found in Nepál, but is frequent in the countries to the westward, having been observed in Kumáon by Captain W. S. Webb, and in Sirmore and Garhwál by Drs. Govan and Royle." Dr. Thomson (Western Himálaya and Tibet, p. 86) considers it one species with *Picea Webbiana*: "The long green-leaved state is that of the moist Himálaya; in the driest regions the very short glaucous-leaved form occurs." The Himálayan chain from Kumáon to Baséhar on the Indian face is annually drenched with rain; and still more the various detached outliers, Dudutoli, Chur, &c., rising above 11,000 feet. Everywhere in this tract, so far as my observation extends, the Pin-

* Morphology of the Coniferæ, 52, 53, in Reports and Papers on Botany, printed for the Ray Society, London, 1846.

drow alone will be found up to about that elevation, when in a few hundred feet it yields to *P. Webbiana*. Owing to this lofty habitat, *P. Webbiana* is stimulated into premature growth by our early springs, and often cut down by subsequent frosts; the Pindrow, though from a lower zone, is not liable to this accident.

The preparation of a kind of tea from the Yew-tree is, I think, peculiar to the Himálaya, and it is remarkable that so dangerous a plant should have been selected. Col. Markham (Shooting in the Himálaya, p. 115) thus describes its use in Kashmir: "There is a capital substitute for tea, in the inner bark of the Yew-tree, dried and prepared like tea. The colour is perfect; but I never could find much taste in the infusion, although one of my friends once said that he liked it better than tea." It is for this reason that, in Kunáwar, *Taxus baccata* is called Sang-chá = Sang tea, perhaps connected with the name of the mountain Sung-lo in Kiangnan, "famous in China as being the place where the green tea shrub was first discovered, and where green tea was first manufactured*."

Of the popular idea of the great age attained by this tree, I met with a curious illustration in 1851, when an Irish gardener repeated the following as being an ancient composition taught him by old people. Three years being the age assigned to the unit, the total comes to 2187:—

Tri saoghail muic,	saoghal con ;
Tri saoghail con,	saoghal eich ;
Tri saoghail eich,	saoghal aufhir ;
Tri saoghail aufhir,	saoghal seade ;
Tri saoghail seade,	saoghal iolair ;
Tri saoghail iolair,	saoghal au iur.

In English.

Three lives of a pig	= life of a dog ;
Three lives of a dog	= life of a horse ;
Three lives of a horse	= life of a man ;
Three lives of a man	= life of a path (or furrow) ;
Three lives of a path	= life of an eagle ;
Three lives of an eagle	= life of a yew.

[To be continued.]

* Fortune's Tea Countries of China, 86.